THE SPEECH OF Mr. *LECHMERE*, IN THE House of Commons,

Occasion'd by the

Rebellion in the Year 1715.

Together with the

Several SPEECHES of the Six PEERS impeached of High Treason in that *Rebellion*, and who pleaded Guilty, *viz.*

The Earl of *Derwentwater*,
Lord *Widdrington*,
Earl of *Nithisdale*,

The Earl of *Carnwath*,
Lord Viscount *Kenmure*,
Lord *Nairn*.

LIKEWISE

The SPEECH of the Lord High Chancellor COWPER, when he pass'd Sentence on the said Six PEERS.

The Whole containing a short Account of the miserable Circumstances which those *Gentlemen* and their *Followers* had brought themselves and this Kingdom under; and is very proper (at this Time) to be read by all true *Protestants*, and Lovers of their *King* and *Country*, in order to animate them towards the rooting out REBELLION.

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THE

Publiſher *to the* Reader

AS *the Face of* Affairs, *at this critical* Juncture, *looks but with a melancholy* Aſpect, *the following* SPEECHES *cannot fail of giving ſome* Relief, *to all ſincere and hearty Promoters of the* Proteſtant Cauſe *and* Engliſh Liberty, *in Oppoſition to* Popiſh Errors, Arbitrary Power, *and unparallel'd* Cruelty. *The ſeveral Parts of Mr.* Lechmere's *and the Lord* High Steward's Speech, *tend very much to this* Purpoſe; *for they greatly enlarge the* Mind, *and ſhew to every* true-born Engliſhman, *the high* Value *of our* Conſtitutions, *and the great* Regard *that ought to be had for them. Our* Fore-fathers *feared not the Courage of the* High-land Scotts, *nor their* Broad Swords; *it was idle* Diſcourſe, *and therefore*

diſregarded by them. But if crafty Rebels *(for ſuch I call them, who would be thought to ſtand in the* Proteſtant Cauſe, *and yet at the ſame time wiſh well to the contrary* Party) *privately inſinuate to* Cowards, *like* themſelves, *that the* Pretender *is on the ſtronger Side, and therefore dangerous to attack* him, *let them remember the* Battle *of* Dunblain, *where no more than* 3500 *honeſt* Soldiers *at once, intirely defeated* 9000 Rebels: *What then may we expect (under Divine Providence) from our* Army, *now in Purſuit of ſuch graceleſs Wretches, as again turn* Religion *into* Rebellion, *and* Faith *into* Faction!

THE

[redacted]

THE SPEECH OF Mr. LECHMERE, in the Houſe of COMMONS, occaſion'd by the Rebellion in the Year 1715.

The Parliament *met on the 9th of* January 1715, *and his* Majeſty's *Speech being read by the Lord High Chancellor, the* Commons *return'd to their Houſe, and unanimouſly reſolved on an Addreſs of* Thanks *to his Majeſty, and then ſent to the* Lords, *deſiring them to continue ſitting for ſome Time: The Meſſage was carry'd by Mr.* Lechmere, *who returned and reported to the* Commons *that the* Lords *conſented to do ſo. After this he made the following* SPEECH.

THAT after the general Aſſurances the Houſe had given to his Majeſty, one Moment ought not to be loſt, without taking ſome effectual Step towards making them good: That the firſt and great Concern was, to put an End to this Rebellion; not only to quiet the preſent Commotions, but to extinguiſh the very Poſſibility of their being renew'd: That for theſe Ends, every Gentleman would agree to ſtrengthen the Hands

Hands of the King in ſuch a Manner, as would enable him ſpeedily and effectually to compleat this Work: That the Houſe would do this with abſolute Cheerfulneſs, from the certain Knowledge and Experience they had of the Wiſdom and Juſtice of his Majeſty, who would make no other Uſe of any Confidence his Parliament ſhould repoſe in him, than to promote the common Welfare of his People; and that whatever extraordinary Aſſiſtance the preſent Juncture of Affairs ſhould require, would be continu'd no longer than the publick Neceſſity call'd for: That the next uſeful and neceſſary Step, was the National Juſtice, which was incumbent on this Houſe, in Duty to the King, as well as in Juſtice to the People: And as ungrateful and diſagreeable a Part as this muſt be, yet, when the Deſign of the Enemy was become ſo deſperate, and ſo avow'd, as to ſtrike at the Crown upon the King's Head, and to involve the Nation in the Calamities of a Civil War, the Houſe could not exert themſelves too early, nor with too much Vigour; and that as the Houſe acquitted itſelf on this Occaſion, he promis'd himſelf the Effect would be anſwerable: That the Spirit which ſhould be ſhewn in this Inſtance, would animate the Friends of the Government, both at Home and Abroad; and the Terror it muſt ſtrike on our Enemies, would be equal at leaſt, and contribute as much to the common Safety, as any other Preparation that had or could be made. He wiſh'd he could ſay or think, that this Rebellion was the Project of thoſe only, who appear'd to head it; or that it was the Reſult of the weak or raſh Counſels of thoſe who publickly avow'd it: He wiſh'd he could ſay, that it was the Work of

Papiſts

Papiſts only, or of thoſe few *Proteſtants* who were wicked or weak enough openly to join in it. He wiſh'd he could ſay, that it was a Plot but of Yeſterday, and that it had taken no deeper Root than ordinary Appearances would lead to ſuſpect; but he thought it plain, that it was the Effect of many Years Labour, of the joint and united Labour of great Numbers, both *Proteſtant* and *Papiſts*, the plain and neceſſary Conſequence of the Meaſures which had been carrying on for ſome Years laſt: That to frame a right Judgment of the Nature of this Rebellion, he thought it neceſſary for the Houſe to look back, and conſider the natural Tendency of the publick Proceedings of late Years, and the Connection they bore with the preſent unfortunate State of Things: When Men in ſacred Functions ſuffer'd themſelves to become State-Inſtruments, and the great Merit of ſuch Men was, under the Pretence of aſſerting the Doctrines of the Church of *England*, to condemn the Revolution, he could never underſtand any other Deſign or Tendency from thoſe Practices, than to undermine the Foundation of the Proteſtant Succeſſion. He remember'd 'twas ſaid, upon a very ſolemn Occaſion, by a very honourable Gentleman, *That the condemning the late happy Revolution, could have no other Meaning, than to make Way for another*: That however wicked and dangerous theſe Practices were, they made too great an Impreſſion, and contributed a great deal to the preſent Calamity: That as the Deſigns of the Enemy grew more avow'd, State-Principles of another Kind were advanc'd, which ſtill conduc'd to the ſame End: That 'twas well known what Induſtry was us'd to inculcate the Notions of *Hereditary Right* to the Crown,

in

in Oppoſition to the Settlement which had been made of it in the Houſe of *Hanover*, by the Authority of Parliament, and with no other View, than to weaken that Settlement: That every one remember'd what extraordinary Pains were taken to poyſon the People with this dangerous Notion; and that thoſe who made the beſt Court to Men in Power, were ſuch who eſpous'd this Opinion in the moſt notorious Manner: That he could not forget with what Tenderneſs a certain Divine of the Church of *England* was treated below Stairs, whilſt under Proſecution for the moſt impudent Libel [*The Hereditary Right aſſerted*, &c.] that ever was publiſh'd againſt any Government, that had either Will or Power to maintain itſelf. He thought the Puniſhment that was inflicted on that Gentleman light enough, but he could not avoid taking Notice of a remarkable Paſſage, which then alarm'd every thinking Man, and will, one Time or other, deſerve the Conſideration of this Houſe, *viz.* The Order from the Government, counterſign'd by a Secretary of State, to the Judges of the Queen's Bench, after the Judgment paſs'd, to ſuperſede the ignominious Part of the Puniſhment, by Reaſon of the ſacred Function of the Criminal; by which the moſt unexampled and dangerous Diſtinction was introduc'd; and which Proceeding could bear no other Conſtruction, then as a Licenſe and Protection, even from the Government, to Men in holy Orders, to propagate that deſtructive Poſition with Impunity; and the Character of the Perſon, which ought in Juſtice to have aggravated his Guilt, and heighten'd the Puniſhment, became his Indemnity againſt the Reproach of it, even by the Authority of the Government itſelf. He

remember'd in what manner every Thing of that Nature was treated in *Weſtminſter-Hall*; what Severities were exercis'd againſt thoſe Perſons who had Courage enough to aſſert the Intereſt of their Country, and of the Proteſtant Succeſſion, at the ſame Time that the Patrons of hereditary Right enjoy'd all Indulgences: That he mention'd theſe Things on no Uncertainties, having been an Eye-Witneſs of them himſelf, and it having fallen to his Share to bear ſome Part in them: That this was one of the moſt ſucceſsful Parts of the Scheme of thoſe who had fix'd their Eyes on the Pretender: That the Houſe need not be told how far it had operated to the Prejudice of the Proteſtant Succeſſion. That he could give many other Inſtances of this Kind; all which promoted the ſame End. The groſs Diſtinctions that were coin'd to elude the Oaths that had been made for the Security of the Government; the Endeavours that were us'd to poſſeſs the People with falſe Fears of the Danger of the Church; and the little Care that was taken, to ſay no worſe of it, to inſtil into the Youth of the Kingdom, ſuch Principles as were conſiſtent with the true Intereſt either of Church or State. That he look'd upon theſe Things which he had mention'd, to be the Foundation of the Scheme that was now, by this Rebellion, carrying on into Execution; and he own'd, that in this Reſpect, the Authors of it were wiſe in their Generation; for by theſe Arts, the very Principle on which the Proteſtant Succeſſion is founded, was ſhaken; and tho' the Methods of doing it, were baſe and vile, yet the Diſſatisfaction and Uneaſineſs that was created by them in the Minds of the People, made Way for the Change that was deſir'd.

ſir'd. That he crav'd Leave of the Houſe, to put them in Mind of other Parts of this Scheme, that was carrying on at the ſame Time. The Enemies to the preſent Government judging aright for their own Purpoſe, by all Methods to attack the Conſciences of the People, as to the Legality and Juſtice of the Settlement of the Crown in the Houſe of *Hanover*, they thought it neceſſary, at the ſame time, to diſable, as far as they could, thoſe Perſons who had been moſt remarkable for their Services in the Support of it. That the great Effort was made at that Great Man [*the Duke of* Marlborough] who is not only the Honour and Ornament of his Country, but the Glory of the Age he lives in. He added, he thought he ſhould not be ſuſpected of Flattery at this Time, nor, as he believ'd, at any Time, with reſpect to that Great Man. That many who then heard him, remember'd the Part he took in Vindication of that Great Man, whilſt his Character was under Debate in this Houſe. That he could not forget the Rage and Inveteracy with which he was purſu'd; nor how much Streſs was laid upon obtaining the Cenſures of Parliament upon him: That the Aſperſions then thrown upon him, did not hurt that Great Man; and whatever Endeavours may at any Time be us'd to leſſen him, will hurt none but thoſe that ſhall promote them; but yet thoſe vain Endeavours were a very uſeful Part of the Scheme then carrying on. 'Twas a neceſſary Step for thoſe Men to put him out of the Way, whoſe very Name and Appearance, at that Time, would have been ſufficient to raiſe Armies in Favour of the Proteſtant Succeſſion, and the Liberties of his Country: But he could not but obſerve, that as ſerviceable as it was for the

the Measures of those Men to wound his Character, 'twas now a Reproach to the Kingdom, that those *groundless Aspersions*, which had been cast upon him, should remain upon the Journals of Parliament. That another Great Lord [*the Lord Viscount* Townshend] fell under the Violence of those Times, whose Prosecution was attended with uncommon Fury. That himself had some Share in justifying that Great Man in this House, when he was voted an Enemy to his Country. That he observ'd at that Time, and the Event has made it evident, that the Barrier was but the Pretence, and the great Services he had done to the Protestant Succession, was the true Provocation which drew that Rage upon him. That two other honourable Gentlemen [*Mr.* Stanhope *and Mr.* Walpole] then sitting near him, had felt the Severity of those Times; they had distinguish'd themselves by their Zeal and Firmness to the true Interest of their Country, and were too considerable to escape the Malice of those who had other Views. That those Proceedings, how uncertain soever the Design of them might appear while they were transacting, have been sufficiently explain'd by what has follow'd. That the Name of that General, for whose immediate Service the Great Man first mention'd, was blemish'd, and for whom there was Vanity enough to make him his Rival, is now become the Reproach of his Family and Country: He avows the Service of the Pretender, and e'er long we may hear of him at the Head of an Expedition for establishing Popery and Arbitrary Power. That the Secretary of State, who distinguish'd himself in the Pursuit of the other Great Lord, has sufficiently explain'd his Designs to the whole World:

World; and the next Tidings that we may expect from Abroad, is, that he has taken upon him the Character of a Minister to the Pretender. That he look'd upon this *(meaning the disabling the great Asserters of the Protestant Interest)* to be a second, and no small Part of the Scheme; and while these Things were carrying on, their little Engines and Tools were carrying on their Work below Stairs. [*Westminster-hall.*] That every Man who favour'd the *Hanover* Succession, was to be worry'd, and all open and scandalous Asserters of contrary Principles, were treated with all the Care and Tenderness of Friends. Charters of Corporations were attack'd in a more unprecedented and dangerous Manner, than in former Times, when Practices of that Kind were most justly complain'd of, and no Stone was left unturn'd to Strengthen themselves in that Respect. That he would not then trouble the House any more upon that Head, having some Thoughts, e'er long, to present them with a small Collection of Things of that Kind, for their serious Consideration. That the Master-Strokes of this Grand Scheme, were yet behind: That the surest Way to destroy the Government, has been always thought to be by its own Hands, that is, by the Authority and Power of Parliament. For this Purpose, a Confederacy, by which the Liberties of *Europe* had been so long sustain'd against the Power of *France*, was broke to Pieces by Votes that were obtain'd in this House in the most extraordinary Manner. That the Honour of the Nation, the Balance of Power, and the Protestant Interest in *Europe*, were effectually given up in the Negociations and Conclusion of the Peace, by which *France* was restored to its ancient and formidable State; and every Body

Body remember'd how near they were, by the ſame Influences, to have given up the whole Trade of the Nation, to the Intereſt of the *French* King; who, after that, had no ſuitable Return left for him to make for ſuch Services, but to beſtow upon them a Pretender, bred up in his own Faith, and in his own Politicks. That nothing could have obſtructed this, but the many miraculous Providences that immediately follow'd, when his Power throughout *Europe* was unconteſtable; and, by the Meaſures that had been taken, the Proteſtant Succeſſion had ſcarce a Friend left in the World. That the King's Acceſſion to the Throne, accompany'd by ſo many providential Circumſtances, as it diſappointed the immediate Execution of the Scheme, ſo it quieted the Spirit of thoſe Men for ſome Time. That if the Houſe would make a right Judgment of the preſent Rebellion, they muſt compare the Steps that immediately preceded it, with thoſe that were taken in the laſt Reign, when the Hope was to have brought about the ſame End without a Stroke: That the ſame Endeavours ſoon appear'd to propagate the ſame Principles, both in Church and State; and thoſe Endeavours, tho' at firſt not ſo open, were yet as reſtleſs to create Diſſatisfaction againſt his Majeſty's Government, as they had been before to prevent its taking Place. As the Encouragement grew ſtronger, Tumults and Riots were univerſally fomented; and 'twas well known from what Quarter they 'roſe, and againſt whom they where levell'd; but yet no one Inſtance has been aſſign'd, throughout his Adminiſtration, that could offend or provoke any but a *Jacobite* Spirit. That his Majeſty has done more for the Honour of the Church, and the true Intereſt

tereſt of his Kingdom, than any of his Predeceſſors, in three times the Number of Years: That his Perſonal Virtues, and the Wiſdom and Steddineſs of his Government, have retriev'd the Honour and Reputation of his Kingdoms, which had been ſo ſhamefully loſt: That his Weight and Influence Abroad, and the Credit he has obtain'd in all the known Parts of the World, have already procur'd the Settlement of the Matters in Difference between the two chief Powers of *Europe*, from whom alone we can expect Aſſiſtance in Times of Danger. That no ſingle Inſtance can be aſſign'd of Hardſhip or Oppreſſion to any one of his Subjects, or that can give a juſt Reaſon of Diſſatisfaction; but on the contrary, thoſe who have ſhewn the greateſt Averſion to his Government, have receiv'd the kindeſt Invitations, and enjoy'd the higheſt Indulgences from him. That if any Errors may have been committed in any Parts of the Adminiſtration, during the preſent Diſorders, every honeſt Man ought to judge of them by this one Rule, that is, the plain Deſign for which all Meaſures are calculated, which every Body muſt admit to be the Preſervation of the Proteſtant Succeſſion: That all Incidents of ſuch an Adminiſtration, ought to be cover'd or juſtify'd by the Intereſt that ſhall appear to be carry'd on throughout the whole; that by the ſame Rule of Juſtice, when the Deſtruction of the Common Intereſt was the plain Intention of the late Adminiſtration, the greateſt Weight ought to be laid on every little Circumſtance that attended, in order to obtain a publick Satisfaction. That by taking in all theſe Conſiderations, he thought the Houſe would make a full and right Judgment of the Nature of this Rebellion,

bellion, from whence it took its Riſe, how deep it had taken Root, to what Influences it was owing, and how far it extended: That the Part the Lord *Derwentwater* and others, had taken in it, were to be conſider'd as the firſt Symptoms of that general Diſorder, for which ſo much Foundation was laid; for which Reaſon, he thought that the Houſe could not conſider this otherwiſe, than as the Cauſe of the Nation, in the ſtrongeſt Manner. That in Juſtice to the King, as well as to the People, they ought to take this into their own Hands, and not to entruſt the Proſecution of it with any Body but themſelves. That every Body knew to what Hazards Proſecutions in the ordinary Courſe of Juſtice, were liable, tho' they were never ſo well concerted by thoſe whoſe Buſineſs it was to carry them on: But how ſure ſoever the Succeſs might be, in a Caſe ſo notorious as this, yet it was obvious to every Body, of what different Weight and Influence the Proſecutions of Parliament were, from thoſe in the ordinary Forms. That he own'd he was ſurpriz'd that any Meaſures had been taken of that kind, againſt the Peers who had been taken in open Rebellion, ſitting in a Parliament which had ſhewn ſo much Zeal, and had contributed ſo much to the Preſervation of the Government, eſpecially at a Time when the Crown on the King's Head was fighting for. That he very well knew, that tho' the Houſe of Commons Right of impeaching Criminals was unlimited, yet they would exerciſe that Power by the Rules of Wiſdom and Diſcretion, and not engage in trivial Matters, but in ſuch only, where the Offenders were not within the Reach of the ordinary Juſtice, or the Nature of their Crimes ſuch as

were

were not fit to be meddled with by the ordinary Juriſdictions. That the Caſe of the Lords taken in Rebellion, was indeed notorious, and of which the Proof would be eaſy; but tho' not from the Difficulty of the Proſecution, yet from the Weight and Conſequence of it, he thought he need ſay little more to convince the Houſe, and make it their Proſecution, by which they engag'd every Commoner in *Great Britain*, as an immediate Party againſt thoſe who had carry'd a War into the Bowels of the Kingdom. That no Inſtance ever had riſen in the *Engliſh* Hiſtory, where their Anceſtors had permitted a Proſecution of this Kind, againſt the chief Actors, to be carry'd any where but in full Parliament. That the Five *Popiſh* Lords were purſu'd by the loud Voice and Weight of the Commons of *England*; and tho' at that Time the Nation was in Peace, they would not permit the Fate of thoſe Proſecutions to depend on the Care or Skill of thoſe who are vers'd in the ordinary Forms of Juſtice; and their Succeſs was anſwerable. That he own'd his Deſire, upon all Occaſions, to raiſe the Honour and Authority of Parliaments, which he thought the greateſt Support of the Honour and the Prerogatives of the Crown: For which Reaſon, he took this Occaſion to ſpeak more fully to the Nature of Impeachments, and the rather, becauſe he apprehended ſome Gentlemen had miſtaken Notions concerning them: That the Power of Impeachments was the moſt valuable and uſeful Privilege that belonged to the Body of the Commons, at leaſt equal to that of giving Money, which belongs ſolely to them. That Gentlemen need not be apprehenſive of any Intricacies in thoſe Proceedings, eſpecially at a Time,

Time, and upon an Occaſion, when there was no Doubt of the Concurrence of both Houſes. That the Impeachments were in themſelves more plain, regular, and diſintangled, then any other Forms of Juſtice. That they were particularly excepted out of the late Statute of Treaſons, which had very much fetter'd the ordinary Courſe of Proceedings. That Impeachments were never made difficult, but when they were carry'd on againſt the Inclination of the Crown, or at a Time when there was no good Underſtanding between the two Houſes; when little Occaſions might be ſought to raiſe Diſputes, and interrupt them, or elſe when they are undertaken, before they are well conſider'd; which could not be the preſent Caſe. That there was another Reaſon, which upon this Occaſion ſhould determine Gentlemen into this Method; he meant the Conſequences of the Judgment that ſhould be obtain'd againſt thoſe Lords; he aſſerted it as his clear Opinion, and which he thought he could maintain, that no Pardon under the Great Seal could diſcharge a Judgment obtain'd upon the Impeachment of the Commons: That this Opinion had been ſtrenuouſly aſſerted in this Houſe in former Reigns; and he thought it not weaken'd by the Declaration in the Act of Settlement of the Crown upon the Houſe of *Hanover*. That he had heard of a very new Diſtinction that had been coin'd without Doors, to avoid this Opinion, *viz.* *That the Pardon was not pleadable in Bar of the Impeachment, and to prevent the Commons from examining into the Offence; but that it was pleadable after Judgment, and in Bar of Execution.* That whenever that Queſtion ſhould come properly before them, he undertook to ſhew the Idleneſs and Abſurdity of

that Diſtinction; that if that Diſtinction was fram'd to make Court to the Perogative, he thought it the moſt falſe and deſtructive Piece of Flattery of the Kind, that ever had been rais'd. That it was the greateſt Eaſe, Security, and Support of the Crown, in his Opinion, inſtead of any Diminution of it, that no ſuch Power, ſhould be lodg'd there, to be exercis'd on any Occaſion, to prevent the Poſſibility of the Crown's being wrought upon by any Influences to defeat the Judgment given in full Parliament, with the Concurrence of both Houſes, againſt the higheſt Offenders; which muſt inevitably create the greateſt Jealouſy, and cauſe the higheſt Diſſatisfactions between the Crown and the People: For this Reaſon, he took it to be the greateſt Advantage to the Crown, that the Conſtitution of the Kingdom had not, as he thought, inveſted it with any ſuch Power; and on the other Side, it would clearly appear, that ſuch a Power was utterly inconſiſtent with the fundamental Rights of Parliament. That he own'd he was ſurpriz'd to hear, that any ſuch Diſtinction ſhould be ſtarted at this Time: But if the Law was as he apprehended it to be, it was the ſtrongeſt Reaſon for the Commons to interpoſe in this Proſecution, to defend the Crown from the many Importunities to which it would be ſubject in the ordinary Courſe of Juſtice; and that the Weight of the Proſecution, and the Conſequences of it, ſhould be born by the Commons, as it ought to be in a Caſe ſo national as this. That if Gentlemen wanted any other Motives to induce them to make this Proſecution their own, he had a Paper in his Hand, which would fire the Thoughts of every Gentleman there, meaning the Pretender's Decla-

Declaration: That no Body could read, without the utmoſt Indignation, the Perſonal Indignities that were therein caſt upon the beſt of Princes, whoſe Title to the Crown, they were bound by all the Ties of Duty, Affection, and Intereſt, to maintain. That the Houſe could do no leſs than to reſent this ſo far, as to make themſelves the Proſecutors of thoſe who avow'd this Cauſe of the Pretender, and ſet themſelves at the Head of Armies, in the Heart of the King's Dominions. That in this Paper, the Houſe would ſee how they were treated themſelves: That they were repreſented as the moſt illegal and infamous Aſſembly of Men that ever met together. That theſe Conſiderations ought in Juſtice to animate and invigorate their Proceedings in every Reſpect, 'till the Inveteracy and Inſolence of the Enemy were entirely ſubdued: That he did not think that the Proceedings of this Houſe ought, in any Caſe, to be governed by vindictive Conſiderations, but by ſuch Circumſtances only, as from their real Weight and Conſequence call'd for the Interpoſition of the Commons: That he was ſenſible that the Commons had a great Work upon their Hands, upon other Impeachments, which they had thought fit to enter upon, and which were ſtill depending: That he knew alſo what Situation theſe Impeachments were in; and hop'd they would be reſum'd and carry'd on, in due Seaſon, with the ſame Vigour with which they were undertaken: That he likewiſe believ'd, that the Nation expected that their Enquiries upon that Head ſhould be extended, and appear to be impartial, it not being poſſible that a greater Diſhonour could be brought, or an heavier Imputation caſt upon the

Proceed-

Proceedings of that Houſe, then that of Partiality, which could not fail to ſink their Credit, and to prevent all the good Effects that were hop'd and expected from them: However he concluded, that every Gentleman would agree with him, that the preſent Situation and Conjuncture of Affairs made it neceſſary to give the Preference to thoſe Lords who had been taken in open Rebellion: And thereupon he impeach'd *James* Earl of *Derwentwater* of High Treaſon; which Impeachment he undertook to make good.

The Commons having, at the Bar of the Houſe of Lords, demanded Judgment againſt the ſix Peers who had pleaded guilty, viz. *the Earl of* Derwentwater, *the Lord* Widdrington, *the Earls of* Nithiſdale *and* Carnwath, *the Viſcount* Kenmure, *and the Lord* Nairn, *their Lordſhips appointed the 9th of* February *to paſs Sentence upon them. Accordingly, on that Day, the Lords came from their Houſe to the Court erected in* Weſtminſter-Hall, *where, their Lordſhips and the Commons likewiſe having taken their reſpective Seats, his Majeſty's Commiſſion, appointing* William *Lord* Cowper, *Lord High Chancellor of* Great Britain, *to be Lord High Steward for this Solemnity, was read: After which, the ſix Lords were brought to the Bar, where being ſeverally aſk'd by the Lord High Steward, what they had to ſay, why Judgment ſhould not paſs upon them according to Law, they ſpoke as follows:*

Earl of *Derwentwater*'s Speech.

I Only humbly beg Leave of my noble Peers to repeat a few Circumſtances mention'd in my Anſwer to the Articles of Impeachment exhibited againſt me by the Honourable Houſe of Commons. But

But the Terrors of your Lordſhips juſt Sentence, which at once deprive me of my Life and Eſtate, and compleat the Misfortunes of my Wife and innocent Children, are ſo heavy upon my Mind, together with my Unexperience, that I am ſcarce able to alledge what may extenuate my Offence, if any Thing can do it. I have confeſs'd myſelf guilty; but, my Lords, that Guilt was raſhly incurr'd without any Premeditation, as I hope your Lordſhips will be convinc'd by one Particular: I beg Leave to obſerve, I was wholly unprovided with Men, Horſes, Arms, and other Neceſſaries, which, in my Situation, I could not have wanted, had I been privy to any form'd Deſign. As my Offence was ſudden, ſo my Submiſſion was early. When his Majeſty's Generals thought fit to demand Hoſtages for ſecuring the Terms of the Ceſſation, I voluntarily offer'd myſelf; without which, the Ceſſation might poſſibly have prov'd ineffectual: And whilſt I continu'd Hoſtage, the great Character of his Majeſty's Clemency, and the repeated Encouragement I had to hope for Mercy, by ſurrendering to it, ſoon determin'd me, and I accordingly declar'd my Reſolution to remain with his Majeſty's Forces, and from that Time ſubmitted myſelf to his Goodneſs, on which I ſtill entirely depend. I humbly hope to obtain the Mediation of your Lordſhips, and of the Honourable Houſe of Commons, in my Behalf; ſolemnly proteſting my future Conduct ſhall ſhew me not altogether unworthy your generous Compaſſion for my Life, which is all I can beg of his Majeſty.

Lord

Lord Widdrington's *Speech.*

My Lords,

I Have abandon'd all Manner of Defence ever ſince I firſt ſurrender'd myſelf to his Majeſty's Royal Clemency; and only now beg Leave to repeat to your Lordſhips ſome Circumſtances of my unhappy Caſe, which I have already ſet forth in my Anſwer.

Your Lordſhips ſee before you an unfortunate Man, who, after leading a private and retir'd Life for many Years, has, by one raſh and inconſiderate Action, expos'd himſelf and his Family to the greateſt Calamities and Miſery, and is now upon the Point of receiving the ſevereſt Sentence directed by any of our *Engliſh* Laws.

I do proteſt to your Lordſhips, that I was never privy to any concerted Meaſures againſt his Majeſty's Royal Perſon, or the eſtabliſh'd Government. As to the Inſurrection in *Northumberland*, I only heard of it accidentally the Night before it happen'd; and being ſoon after inform'd, that all my Neighbours and Acquaintance had met in Arms, a Crowd of confus'd and miſtaken Notions hurry'd me at once into a precipitate Reſolution of joining them; a Reſolution which, I muſt own, I could never ſince calmly reflect upon, without Part of that Confuſion I find myſelf under, in the publick Acknowledgment of ſo much Raſhneſs and Folly. After thus plunging out of my Depth, as unprepar'd for ſuch an Enterprize as the Action was unpremeditated, I cannot, for my own Particular, upon the ſtricteſt Recollection, charge myſelf with any Violation of the Properties of my Fellow Subjects; but, on the contrary, I always endeavour'd to encourage Humanity and Moderation, during the

the whole Courſe of our miſerable Expedition; and, in order to make the beſt Atonement in my Power, for the great Fault I had been guilty of, I can juſtly ſay, that I was in no ſmall Degree inſtrumental in procuring a general Submiſſion to his Majeſty. But, my Lords, however, willing or deſirous either I or any others might be to put a ſpeedy End to thoſe unfortunate Troubles, Self-preſervation, the firſt and moſt powerful Law of Nature, would have rendered the Propoſal vain and fruitleſs, had not the Officers who commanded the Royal Forces, given us Hopes of Mercy, and aſſur'd us we ſubmitted to a Prince of the greateſt Clemency in the World. Theſe Hopes, and this Aſſurance, anſwer'd the ſtrongeſt Objections, overcame all remaining Difficulties, and gave the finiſhing Stroke to a general Surrender, whereby the farther Effuſion of *Britiſh* Blood was prevented, and a perfect Tranquility reſtor'd to thoſe Parts of his Majeſty's Dominions.

My Lords, as this my firſt Attempt was raſh and unpremeditated; as I always us'd and promoted Moderation towards my Fellow-Subjects, and as I did not obſtinately perſiſt in my Fault, but was the firſt who propos'd an early Submiſſion to his Majeſty; I humbly hope my unhappy Caſe, and the deplorable Condition of my unfortunate Children, already depriv'd of their tender Mother, will raiſe a generous Compaſſion in your Lordſhips, and the Honourable Houſe of Commons; and I moſt earneſtly intreat both your Lordſhips, and that Honourable Houſe, to become Interceſſors with his Majeſty, in my behalf, for that Mercy which I was encourag'd to hope for when I firſt ſurrendered, and which I

have

have ever ſince, with the utmoſt Confidence, rely'd upon.

I have only to add my moſt ſolemn Aſſurance before this Auguſt Aſſembly, that no future Time ſhall ever find me wanting in the moſt inviolable Duty and Gratitude to that merciful Prince who gives me my Life, and reſtores a Father to five miſerable and diſtreſs'd Orphans; and I ſhall always retain the higheſt Eſteem and Veneration for your Lordſhips, and the Honourable Houſe of Commons.

Lord Nithiſdale's *Speech.*

My Lords,

I Have confeſs'd myſelf guilty, relying only on his Majeſty's Mercy; and I beg Leave to aſſure your Lordſhips, I was never privy to any Plot or Deſign againſt his Majeſty's Perſon or Government, and was unprovided with any Neceſſaries for ſuch a Purpoſe; but raſhly and inconſiderately, with only four of my Servants, join'd thoſe who appear'd in Arms in my Neighbourhood, and was one of the laſt who went unto them.

At *Preſton*, my Lords, his Majeſty's Generals gave great Hopes and Encouragement to believe, that ſurrendering to his Majeſty's Mercy, was the ready Way to obtain it, with repeated Aſſurances, that his Majeſty was a Prince of the greateſt Clemency.

Upon thoſe Hopes and Aſſurances ſubmitted myſelf, and ſtill entirely depend on his Majeſty's Goodneſs, earneſtly beſeeching your Lordſhips and the Honourable Houſe of Commons, to intercede with his Majeſty on my Behalf.

And I ſolemnly promiſe your Lordſhips, I ſhall, during the Remainder of my Life, pay the utmoſt Duty and Gratitude to his moſt gracious Majeſty,

Majeſty, and the higheſt Veneration and Reſpect to your Lordſhips and the Honourable Houſe of Commons.

Lord Carnwath's *Speech.*

My Lords,

I Shall not trouble this Great Aſſembly with a Repetition of what I ſaid when formerly before your Lordſhips and his Majeſty's Council.

I hope theſe Noble Lords entertain that favourable Opinion of my ſincere Dealing then, as to believe that want of Experience and Knowledge of the Laws, was the great Inducement of engaging me in this fatal and unhappy Undertaking.

The only Thing I can hope or wiſh for, is his Majeſty's Mercy; he has the Character of a merciful Prince; ſhould it pleaſe him to think me a proper Object for it, (tho' I muſt confeſs myſelf a very unworthy one) all I can ſay, my Lords, is, that the Remainder of Life ſhall convince his Majeſty, and all the World, of my true Penitence and Gratitude.

My Lords, I am yet an unworthy Member of this Great Body, (the Peerage) now expecting your Lordſhips Judgment as to Life or Death: Should it be for Life, my Demeanour and Carriage for the Future will be ſuch as none of your Lordſhips ſhall be aſham'd of having ſhew'd me Compaſſion: But ſhould it be for Death, God's Will be done; to my laſt Hour I ſhall pray for the Nation's and your Lordſhips Proſperity; having this Comfort in my Diſtreſs, that your Lordſhips are my Judges at this Tribunal; and yet a greater Comfort have I, that I am ſoon to appear before a Greater, where I can't deſpair of finding Mercy and Forgiveneſs for all my Sins.

I beg God Almighty's Pardon for them; I have already aſk'd his Majeſty's, and I do it now; and I do humbly beg Leave once more, and perhaps the laſt Occaſion that ever I ſhall have, to deſire that your Grace, this Noble Houſe, and the Honourable Commons of *Great Britain*, who are now here, would intercede with his Majeſty for me.

I take my Leave of your Lordſhips, and wiſh you all Happineſs.

Lord Kenmure's *Speech.*

My Lords,

I Am truly ſenſible of my Crime, and want Words to expreſs my Repentance. God knows I never had any perſonal Prejudice againſt his Majeſty, nor was I ever acceſſary to any previous Deſign againſt him. I humbly beg my Noble Peers and the Honourable Houſe of Commons to intercede with the King for Mercy to me, that I may live to ſhew myſelf the dutifulleſt of his Subjects, and to be the Means to keep my Wife and four ſmall Children from ſtarving; the Thoughts of which, with my Crime, makes me the moſt unfortunate of all Gentlemen.

Lord Nairn's *Speech.*

I Am very ſenſible how unfit I am to plead my own Cauſe before your Grace (my Lord High-Steward) and this Auguſt Aſſembly; and therefore, tho' I could ſay much to extenuate the Crime for which I ſtand impeach'd, yet I chuſe rather to lay my whole Streſs upon the King's Mercy, for which he is ſo renown'd, and which I was put in Hopes of at the Time of my Surrender. In Conſideration whereof, and in Compaſſion to a Wife and Twelve Children, I ſtill hope, by the Meditation

Meditation of your Grace, my Noble Lords, and the Honourable Houſe of Commons, I may obtain it; ſolemnly proteſting, that in Gratitude for ſo ſignal a Deliverance, I will, to the End of my Life, remain a dutiful and obedient Subject to his moſt gracious and ſacred Majeſty King *GEORGE*.

After each of them had done ſpeaking, he was aſk'd by the Lord High-Steward, if he had pleaded any Thing in Arreſt of Judgment? To which they having ſeverally anſwer'd, they had not, his Grace proceeded to pronounce the Sentence of the Law, as uſual in like Caſes, addreſſing himſelf to them as follows:

James *Earl of* Derwentwater, William *Lord* Widdrington, William *Earl of* Nithiſdale, Robert *Earl of* Carnwath, William *Viſcount* Kenmure, William *Lord* Nairn,

YOU ſtand impeach'd by the Commons of *Great Britain* in Parliament aſſembled, of High Treaſon, in traiterouſly imagining and compaſſing the Death of his moſt ſacred Majeſty, and in conſpiring, for that End, to levy a bloody and deſtructive War againſt his Majeſty, in order to depoſe and murder him; and in levying War accordingly, and proclaiming a Pretender to his Crown, to be King of theſe Realms.

Which Impeachment, tho' one of your Lordſhips, in the Introduction to his Plea, ſuppoſes to be out of the ordinary and common Courſe of the Law and Juſtice, is yet as much a Courſe of Proceeding according to Common Law, as any other whatſoever.

If you had been indicted, the Indictment muſt have been mov'd and brought before the Houſe

of Lords, the Parliament ſitting. In that Caſe you had, 'tis true, been accus'd only by the grand Jury of one County; in the preſent, the whole Body of the Commons of *Great Britain*, by their Repreſentatives, are your Accuſers.

And this Circumſtance is very obſervable, (to exclude all poſſible Suppoſition of Hardſhip, as to the Method of proceeding againſt you) that however all great Aſſemblies amongſt us are apt to differ on other Points, you were impeach'd by the unanimous Opinion of the Houſe of Commons, not one contradicting.

They found themſelves, it ſeems, ſo much concern'd in the Preſervation of his moſt truly ſacred Majeſty, and the Proteſtant Succeſſion, the very Life and Soul of theſe Kingdoms, that they could not omit the firſt Opportunity of taking their proper Part, in order to ſo ſignal and neceſſary an Act of his Majeſty's Juſtice.

And thus the whole Body Politick of this free Kingdom, has, in a Manner, roſe up in its own Defence, for the Puniſhment of thoſe Crimes which, 'twas rightly apprehended, had a direct Tendency to the everlaſting Diſſolution of it.

To this Impeachment, you have ſeverally pleaded, and acknowledg'd yourſelves guilty of the High Treaſon therein contain'd.

Your Pleas are accompany'd with ſome Variety of Matter, to mitigate your Offences, and to obtain Mercy.

Part of which, as ſome of the Circumſtances ſaid to have attended your Surrender, ſeeming to be offer'd rather as Arguments only for Mercy, than any Thing in Mitigation of your preceding Guilt, is not proper for me to take Notice of.

But

But as to the other Part which is meant to extenuate the Crimes of which you are convicted, it is fit I ſhould take this Occaſion to make ſome Obſervations to your Lordſhips upon it, to the End that the Judgment to be given againſt you, may clearly appear to be juſt and righteous, as well as legal; and that you may not remain under any fatal Error in reſpect of a greater Judicature, by reflecting with leſs Horror and Remorſe on the Guilt you have contracted, than it really deſerves.

It is alledg'd by ſome of your Lordſhips, that you engag'd in this Rebellion without previous Concert or Deliberation, and without ſuitable Preparations of Men, Horſes, and Arms.

If this ſhould be ſuppos'd true, on ſome of your Lordſhips averring it, I deſire you to conſider, that as it exempts you from the Circumſtance of contriving this Treaſon, ſo it very much aggravates your Guilt in that Part you have undoubtedly borne in the Execution of it.

For it ſhews, that your Inclinations to rebel, were ſo well known (which could only be from a continu'd Series of your Words and Actions) that the Contrivers of that horrid Deſign depended upon you, and therein judg'd rightly: That your Zeal to engage in this Treaſon, was ſo ſtrong, as to carry you into it on the leaſt Warning, and the very firſt Invitation: That you would not excuſe yourſelves by want of Preparation, as you might have done; and that, rather than not have a Share in the Rebellion, you would plunge yourſelves into it almoſt naked and unprovided for ſuch an Enterprize: In ſhort, that your Men, Horſes, and Arms, were not ſo well prepar'd as they might, and would have been on longer Warning; but your Minds were. It

It is alledg'd alſo, as an Extenuation of your Crime, that no cruel or harſh Action (I ſuppoſe is meant no Rapine or Plunder, or worſe) has been committed by you.

This may in part only be true: But then your Lordſhips will at the ſame Time conſider, that the laying waſte a Tract of Land, bears but a little Proportion in Point of Guilt, compar'd with the Crime of which you ſtand convicted; an open Attempt to deſtroy the beſt of Kings, to ruin the whole Fabrick, and raze the very Foundations of a Government, the beſt ſuited of any in the World, to perfect the Happineſs, and ſupport the Dignity of human Nature: The former Offence cauſes but a Miſchief that is ſoon recover'd, and is uſually pretty much confin'd; the latter, had it ſucceeded, muſt have brought a laſting and univerſal Deſtruction to the whole Kingdom.

Beſides, much of this was owing to Accident; your March was ſo Haſty, partly to avoid the King's Troops, and partly from a vain Hope to ſtir up Inſurrections in all the Counties you paſs'd through, that you had not Time to ſpread Devaſtation, without deviating from your main, and, as I have obſerv'd, much worſe Deſign.

Farther. 'Tis very ſurprizing, that any concern'd in this Rebellion, ſhould lay their engaging, in it on the Government's doing a neceſſary and uſual Act in like Caſes, for its Preſervation, the given Orders to confine ſuch as were moſt likely to join in that Treaſon: 'Tis hard to believe that any one ſhould rebel, merely to avoid being reſtrain'd from rebelling; or that a gentle Confinement would not much better have ſuited a crazy State of Health, than the Fatigues and Incon-

Inconveniencies of ſuch long and haſty Marches in the Depth of Winter.

Your Lordſhips riſing in Arms, therefore, has much more juſtify'd the Prudence and Fitneſs of thoſe Orders, than thoſe Orders will in any wiſe ſerve to mitigate your Treaſon. Alaſs! happy had it been for all your Lordſhips, had you fallen under ſo indulgent a Reſtraint!

When your Lordſhips ſhall in good Earneſt, apply yourſelves to think impartially on your Caſe, ſurely you will not yourſelves believe that 'tis poſſible, in the Nature of the Thing, to be engag'd, and continue ſo long engag'd, in ſuch a difficult and laborious Enterprize thro' Raſhneſs, Surprize, or Inadvertency: Or that, had the Attack at *Preſton* been leſs ſudden, (and conſequently the Rebels better prepar'd to receive it) your Lordſhips had been reduc'd the ſooner, and with leſs, if not without any Bloodſhed.

No, my Lords, theſe, and ſuch like, are artful Colourings proceeding from Minds fill'd with Expectation of continuing in this World; and not from ſuch as are preparing for their Defence before a Tribunal where the Thoughts of the Heart, and the true Springs and Cauſes of Actions, muſt be laid open.

And now, my Lords, having thus removed ſome falſe Colours you have us'd, to aſſiſt you yet farther in that neceſſary Work of thinking on your great Offence as you ought, I proceed to touch upon ſeveral Circumſtances that ſeem greatly to aggravate your Crime, and which will deſerve your moſt ſerious Conſideration.

The Divine Virtues ('tis one of your Lordſhips own Epithets) which all the World, as well as your Lordſhips, acknowledge to be in his Majeſty,

and

and which you now lay Claim to, ought certainly to have with-held yourt Hands from endeavouring to depoſe, to deſtroy, to murder that moſt excellent Prince; ſo the Impeachment ſpeaks, and ſo the Law conſtrues your Actions; and this is not only true in the Notion of Law, but almoſt always ſo in Deed and Reality: 'Tis a trite, but very true Remark, that there are but few Hours between Kings being reduc'd under the Power of Pretenders to their Crown and their Graves. Had you ſucceeded, his Majeſty's Caſe would, I fear, have hardly been an Exception to that general Rule, ſince 'tis highly improbable that Flight ſhould have ſav'd any of that illuſtrious and valiant Family.

'Tis a farther Aggravation of your Crime, that his Majeſty, whom your Lordſhips would have dethron'd, affected not the Crown by Force, or by the Arts of Ambition, but ſucceeded peaceably and legally to it; and on the Deceaſe of her late Majeſty without Iſſue, became undoubtedly the next in Courſe of Deſcent capable of ſucceeding to the Crown, by the Law and Conſtitution of this Kingdom, as it ſtood declar'd ſome Years before the Crown was expreſsly limited to the Houſe of *Hanover*. This Right was acknowledg'd, and this Deſcent of the Crown limited or confirm'd accordingly, by the whole Legiſlature in two ſucceſſive Reigns, and more than once in the latter, which your Lordſhips Accomplices are very far from allowing would byaſs the Nation to that Side.

How could it then enter into the Heart of Men, to think that private Perſons might with a good Conſcience endeavour to ſubvert ſuch a Settlement, by running to tumultuary Arms, and by

by intoxicating the Dregs of the People with contradictory Opinions, and groundleſs Slanders? or that God's Providence would ever proſper ſuch wicked, ſuch ruinous Attempts?

Eſpecially, if in the next Place it be conſider'd, that the moſt fertile Inventions on the Side of the Rebellion, have not been able to aſſign the leaſt Shadow of a Grievance as the Cauſe of it. To ſuch poor Shifts have they been reduc'd on this Head, that for want of better Colours, it has been objected, in a ſolemn Manner, by your Lordſhips Aſſociates, to his Majeſty's Government, that his People do not enjoy the Fruits of Peace as our Neighbours have done ſince the laſt War. Thus they firſt rob us of our Peace, and then upbraid us that we have it not. 'Tis a monſtrous Rebellion that can find no Fault with the Government it invades, but what is the Effect of the Rebellion itſelf!

Your Lordſhips will likewiſe do well to conſider what an additional Burthen your Treaſon has made neceſſary on the People of this Kingdom, who wanted, and were about to enjoy ſome Reſpite. To this End, 'tis well known, that all new, or Increaſe of Taxes, were the laſt Year carefully avoided; and his Majeſty was contented to have no more Forces than were juſt ſufficient to attend his Perſon, and ſhut the Gates of a few Garriſons.

But what his Majeſty thus did, for the Eaſe and Quiet of his People, you moſt ungratefully turn'd to his Diſadvantage, by taking Encouragement from thence, to endanger his and his Kingdoms Safety, and to bring Oppreſſion on your Fellow-Subjects.

Your Lordſhips obſerve, I avoid expatiating on the Miſeries of a Civil War, a very large and copious Subject; I ſhall but barely ſuggeſt to you on that Head, that whatever thoſe Calamities may happen to be in the preſent Caſe, all who are at any Time, or in any Place, Partakers in the Rebellion, (eſpecially Perſons of Figure and Diſtinction) are in ſome Degree reſponſible for 'em; and therefore your Lordſhips muſt not hold yourſelves quite clear from the Guilt of thoſe Barbarities which have been lately committed by ſuch as are engag'd in the ſame Treaſon with you, and not yet perfectly reduc'd, in burning the Habitations of their Country-men, and thereby expoſing many Thouſands to Cold and Hunger in this rigorous Seaſon.

I muſt be ſo juſt to ſuch of your Lordſhips as profeſs the Religion of the Church of *Rome*, that you had one Temptation, and that a great one, to engage you in this Treaſon, which the others had not; in that 'twas evident, Succeſs on your Part, muſt for ever have eſtabliſh'd Popery in in this Kingdom, and that probably you could never have again ſo fair an Opportuniuy.

But then, good God! how muſt thoſe Proteſtants be cover'd with Confuſion, who enter'd into the ſame Meaſures, without ſo much as capitulating for their Religion, (that ever I could find from any Examination I have ſeen or heard) or ſo much as requiring, much leſs obtaining, a frail Promiſe, that it ſhould be preſerv'd, or even tolerated.

It is my Duty to exhort your Lordſhips thus, to think of the Aggravations, as well as the Mitigations (if there be any) of your Offences; and if I could have the leaſt Hopes, that the Prejudi-

ces

ces of Habit and Education would not be too ſtrong for the moſt earneſt and charitable Entreaties, I would beg you not to rely any longer on thoſe Directors of your Conſciences, by whoſe Conduct you have, very probably, been led into this miſerable Condition; but that your Lordſhips would be aſſiſted by ſome of thoſe pious and learned Divines of the Church of *England*, who have conſtantly borne that infallible Mark of ſincere Chriſtians, univerſal Charity.

And now, my Lords, nothing remains, but that I pronounce upon you (and ſorry I am that it falls to my Lot to do it) that terrible Sentence of the Law, which muſt be the ſame that is uſually given againſt the meaneſt Offender in the like Kind.

The moſt ignominous and painful Parts of it are uſually remitted by the Grace of the Crown to Perſons of your Quality; but the Law in this Caſe being deaf to all Diſtinctions of Perſons, requires I ſhould pronounce, and accordingly it is adjudg'd by this Court,

That you James *Earl of* Derwentwater, William *Lord* Widdrington, William *Earl of* Nithiſdale, Robert *Earl of* Carnwath, William *Viſcount* Kenmure, *and* William *Lord* Nairn, *and every of you, return to the Priſon of the Tower, from whence you came; from thence, you muſt be drawn to the Place of Execution; when you come there, you muſt be hang'd by the Neck, but not till you be dead, for you muſt be cut down alive, then your Bowels muſt be taken out, and burn'd before your Faces; then your Heads muſt be ſever'd from your Bodies, and your Bodies divided each into four Quarters, and theſe muſt be at the King's Diſpoſal; and God Almighty be merciful to your Souls.*

FINIS.